FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 141 21 July 1983

BULGARIA

Withdrawal From Reality Seen in Reagan Speech [Stoyanov] C 1
Italian Investigators in Agca Case End Visit C 1
New Soviet Ambassador Arrives 20 Jul C 3
Toasts During Visit by FRG Foreign Minister C 3
Talks With Guinean President Continue in Varna C 5
Arrival on 20 Jul C 5
Afternoon Talks C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reduction in International Rail Service D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 8 Jul]
Arrested Franciscans Sentenced to Imprisonment D 1
[Vatican]
Harsh Words of TU Secretary for ILO D 1
[Kozik in RUDE PRAVO 16 Jul]
Lenart at Bratislava Energy Conservation Forum D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 15 Jul]

POLAND

Sejm Discusses Constitutional Changes, Amnesty G 1
Constitutional Changes G 1
People's Councils Law G 3
Passes Constitutional Changes G 4
21 Jul Agenda G 4
Amnesty Proposals G 4
Deputies Debate G 5
Next Session 28 Jul G 6
Porebski, Glowczyk Address Wroclaw Youth Rally G 6
Porebski Speech G 6
Glowczyk Address G 7
Labor Minister Discusses Agreements With Workers G 9
PZPR Organs Meet; Situation Appraisal Approved G 10
16,358 New Trade Unions Now Registered G 11
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 14 Jul]
PAP: 'Martial Law Will Pass, Poland Will Last' G 11
Sejm Deputy on Sejm's Ignorance of State Matters G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16/17 Jul]
Pawlowska Interviews Cypryniak on PZPR Membership G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16/17 Jul]
RZECZPOSPOLITA on State Tribunal's Role, Function G 17
[18 Jul]

ROMANIA

Joint Romanian-Mozambique Declaration Issued H 1
Ceausescu Toast at Harare Dinner 14 Jul H 5
[SCINTEIA 15 Jul]
Cypriot Defense Minister Arrives 21 Jul H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Sees Reagan Focus on Mideast, C. America I 1
Serbian LC Revenue, Expenditure Data I 2
[Z. in POLITIKA 15 Jul]

WITHDRAWAL FROM REALITY SEEN IN REAGAN SPEECH

AU201529 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 20 Jul 83

["Far From Realities" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA Observer Todor Stoyanov) -- President Reagan's yesterday's speech on the so-called Week of the Oppressed Peoples is a continuation of the line of receding from the realities of our century, typical of the policy being now pursued by the USA.

The well-known anti-communist recitatives could have easily been simply ridiculed if they had not found their continuation in strange statements for solidarity with and support to the "people of Eastern Europe".

Going beyond any limit of state responsibility, the President addressed the people from the East by trying to convince them "... one day you will be free". Sovereign states in Europe and a provocation against the will of their peoples to live really free in socialist countries. This offends deeply their sense of dignity and national pride.

Obviously the President neither takes into consideration the changes which have taken place throughout the world nor does he realize that nobody has authorized him to take care of the future. The peoples have chosen their own will.

The solidarity expressed by Reagan is insulting for the people of the socialist community who have hurled back from their road all those forces on behalf of whom the President rules over the empire of money.

His words about his acclaiming any significant acts of the Soviet Union which would help the United States create a more peaceful world reveal Washington's bitter illusion of its being the leader of the world and that all should render their support to fulfilling its mission and its perplexed notions of the world.

The undisguised arrogance with regard to the Soviet Union which has been expressed by Mr Reagan is indicative of blindness and lack of objective criteria of estimating the role and place of the first socialist state in the policy and life on the planet. It is obvious that the US President has get wrong criterion of the real values and forces in the contemporary world, of the trends in its development. And this should not be underestimated because it expresses not only a primary anti-communist reflex but also a dangerous aptitude for adventurism on the part of the leader of the biggest capitalist state.

ITALIAN INVESTIGATORS IN AGCA CASE END VISIT

AU201904 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA) -- In response to the invitation extended by Bulgaria's Attorney General Prof. Kostadin Lyutov to Dr Ilario Martella, investigating magistrate with the Rome Criminal Court, and the proposal by Bulgaria's Minister of Justice to Italy's minister of justice for cooperation on clarifying the circumstances of the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul the Second, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr Dr Ilario Martella, an investigating magistrate at the Rome Criminal Court, Mr Dr Antonio Albano, deputy prosecutor of the republic at the Rome Court of Appeal and Mr Dr Edmondo Patuto, chief of INTERPOL in Italy, were in Sofia, July 11 through 18, 1983. They had working meetings with representatives of Bulgaria's Office of the Attorney General and of the Chief Investigation Department with the Ministry of the Interior, the BTA was told.

The purpose of the meetings was clarifying the procedures in connection with the possibility offered to the investigating magistrate Dr Martella in fulfillment of the Bogatory Commission of 28.06.1983 and the addendum to it dated 12.07.1983 that he himself interrogates the Bulgarian nationals Rositsa Antonova, Zhelyu Vasilev, Todor Ayyazov and the Turkish national Bekir Celenk, who is under the control of the Bulgarian authorities.

The Bulgarian side was requested to clarify also some additional facts reported by the investigating magistrate Mr Dr Ilario Martella such as assertions of the defendant to the criminal action, registered under number 2793/83a of June 29, 1983 of the Inquiry Department with the Rome Criminal Court, the Turkish National Mehmet Ali Agca. [sentence as received]

Mr Dr Martella questioned the persons personally in accordance with the procedural requirements of Italy's laws.

Respective documents were worked out on all the actions and verifications of acts and circumstances and competent replies were given in writing by the Bulgarian investigation and prosecutor's authorities.

The questioning of the persons held in the Bulgarian language, with the participation of Italian and Bulgarian translators and shorthand secretaries, was made on an audio-visual recording.

All the protocols of the persons' interrogation and the copies of documents handed over by them were submitted by the Bulgarian side to the Italian lawyers to be attached to the materials of the inquiry being held in Rome.

The fulfillment of the rogatory commission, was allowed by Bulgaria's Office of the Attorney General notwithstanding the fact of no legal assistance treaty existing between Bulgaria and Italy.

The procedural differences in fulfilling the rogatory commission were overcome thanks to the readiness for cooperation expressed by both sides and the great help and assistance rendered on the part of the Bulgarian investigation and prosecutor's authorities.

Mr Dr Martella, Mr Dr Albano and Mr Dr Paputo were received by and talked with Prof Kostadin Lyutov, Bulgaria's attorney general and Mr Kostadin Kotsaliev, head of the Chief Investigation Department. On completion of the work the two sides expressed satisfaction with the results achieved and emphasized that the investigative operations carried out in Bulgaria contained many useful elements which will contribute to bringing to a just end the investigation activities in Rome and in Sofia.

Dr Martella, Dr Albano and Dr Paputo thanked the Bulgarian authorities and their colleagues for the assistance rendered to them and stressed that during the fulfillment of the rogatory commission they were given all the possibilities and conditions for work at a high professional juridical level.

In connection with the inquiry suit conducted in Sofia and the cooperation agreement signed by the Bulgarian side is to grant the Italian side an inquiry commission for carrying out the questioning of persons of their interest, staying on Italy's territory, in the way and conditions for interrogation granted to Mr Dr Martella, Mr Dr Albano and Mr Dr Paputo while they were visiting Sofia.

The Italian jurists left Bulgaria on July 18, 1983.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES 20 JUL

AU201517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Leonid Grekov, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Sofia today.

TOASTS DURING VISIT BY FRG FOREIGN MINISTER

AU140955 Sofia BTA in English 0819 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Speeches: Petur Mladenov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- "Today the countries of the socialist community are calling on all the political figures in the West to take a glance at the world from the positions of realism, not from the loading platforms of the Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles" said Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

In his speech at the official dinner last night in honor of the vice federal chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister Mladenov stressed that at present people need a negotiating table around which to sit down not as opponents but as partners, partners without ulterior motives, without preliminary conditions.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stressed that the threat endangering world peace comes from certain circles, who, proceeding from unrealistic assessments and calculations are seeking to disrupt the existing military and strategic parity, to achieve military-strategic superiority over the countries of the socialist community. What they aim at is a correlation of forces in their favour, to enable them to exert political dictation and eventually to strangle the world of socialism.

"This, however, is impossible. These forces must realize our determination to never let this be", said Mr Petur Mladenov.

He stressed that the socialist countries appeal for actions to save peace and recalled their numerous peace initiatives.

Minister Mladenov expressed optimism for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

This will be an example showing that progress is attainable at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and at the Vienna talks as well. But this in turn requires that positions of equality and equal security should be the positions to proceed from, he added.

"Peace can be saved, but this needs efforts on both sides, because the path to peace and security is not a one-way street. First and foremost it takes political realism and good will towards his majesty the man, who must live and be master of the earth," said Mr Petur Mladenov.

He emphasized in this toast speech that the relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany are following a dynamic trend of development, a trend which is to their mutual benefit. Speaking about the meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Helmut Schmidt, Mr Petur Mladenov said: "We are aware of the great significance of the summit political dialogue, of the accords achieved and of the documents adopted and we can reaffirm our wish for this dialogue to continue." He expressed conviction that the continuation of contacts with the members of the new Bonn government will have a positive impact on the overall picture of bilateral relations.

Mr Mladenov stressed that the economic, scientific and technological cooperation is developing dynamically. Trade is developing well, while more achievements can be scored in industrial cooperation and in the cooperation on third markets.

"The relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic are developing well and normally. A lot has been achieved, but efforts can and must be made for a more positive balance in many more spheres. All this is in mutual interest, in the interest of the general atmosphere in our continent, in the interests of the process of detente, of the cause of peace and security," said Mr Petur Mladenov.

In his toast speech, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave a positive assessment to bilateral relations. In the political sphere, no complications exist between the Federal Republic of Germany and Bulgaria, two countries belonging to different social and economic systems, in spite of the fact that their views on certain issues differ. The contacts between senior officials and the exchange of visits contribute to the growing mutual understanding.

The economic relations, the guest went on, are developing in favor of both countries. We are attaching major significance to the ties of economic cooperation, for they are important for the development of stable relations between the West and the East. The chances for a long-term cooperation are far from exhausted, he said.

Positive is also the balance-sheet drawn in the sphere of scientific and cultural exchanges.

The relations between our countries have reached a stable and very good level, said Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher. This is one of the positive results of the treaties and agreements concluded in the seventies.

The process started at the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe is one of the most hopeful initiatives for the settlement of the joint tasks the West and the East are facing along the path of cooperation and for the regulation or softening of the existing problems. The vitality of this process is being manifested in the fact that the Madrid meeting, in spite of certain complications in the relations between the East and the West, can be carried through, that it withstood all dangers and reached its final phase.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the respect for human rights and the basic liberties of man constitute a significant element in the strengthening of the trust in Europe. People in all our countries take also security and cooperation to mean that they should stand guard of human rights, to maintain human contacts beyond the boundaries of their countries, that they should be able to leave their own countries and come back at any time they wish, said Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Stressing the differences in the views for the causes for the tensions between the East and the West, he assessed the visit of Mr Helmut Kohl in Moscow as useful and necessary, as encouraging mutual understanding. Mr Genscher emphasized the need to use the chances as offered by the negotiations in Geneva and Vienna. He said that a conference on disarmament in Europe will help expand the political dialogue on the control of armaments on the continent.

The West German minister for foreign affairs expressed his high opinion for the assessment given by the Moscow summit to the state of strategic arms negotiations in Geneva. He expressed the wish for the proposals of the Western countries, made in Williamsburg and Paris, to be studied thoroughly. We, said Mr Genscher, are ready to study the proposals of the socialist countries which hold promise for a genuine progress in the relations between the West and the East. He said that the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic hold a major significance for the stable development of relations between the West and the East in general.

A new sphere of East-West cooperation are the environment conservation problems, said the guest. Our governments have major contributions in that sphere.

Stressing that Bulgaria occupies an important place in Europe, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out that the relations between the two countries constitute a contribution to detente and cooperation. He expressed the readiness of his country for cooperation with Bulgaria.

TALKS WITH GUINEAN PRESIDENT CONTINUE IN VARNA

Arrival on 20 Jul

AU200955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, who is paying an official friendly visit to Bulgaria, arrived in Varna today. At Varna Airport, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure were cordially welcomed by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of Varna Okrug party committee; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee, leaders of the okrug and the city.

Many citizens of Varna greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Sekou Toure, thus expressing the friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people for the Guinean people. At the party house, in the central part of the city, Khristo Toshkov, chairman of the municipality council executive committee, presented to Ahmed Sekou Toure the key to the city and the Varna city badge of honor.

Afternoon Talks

AU201837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] In the afternoon, the official talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ahmed Sekou Toure continued at the Evsinograd residence in Varna.

In a friendly atmosphere the two leaders discussed the questions of bilateral relations and topical issues of the international situation.

Particular attention was devoted to economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. The two sides ascertained that particular opportunities exist for the expansion and intensification of such relations.

Khristo Toshkov, the mayor of Varna, gave an official dinner at the Varna VIP Hotel at the Druzhba sea resort tonight in honor of Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

REDUCTION IN INTERNATIONAL RAIL SERVICE

AU111840 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jul 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Railroads' Announcement"]

[Text] At the suggestion of Polish railroads, with the approval of the Hungarian and our railroads, a change pertaining to express trains Nos 1330 and 1331, which operate between Katowice -- Petrovice u Karvine -- Kuty -- Sturovo -- Budapest and vice versa, goes into effect on Friday, 8 July. From 8 July to 10 September, express train No 1330 will run only once a week -- in the night from Friday to Saturday. From 10 July to 12 September, express train No 1331 will also operate only once a week, in the night from Sunday to Monday.

ARRESTED FRANCISCANS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT

LD201553 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Prague: Two Franciscans have been condemned to prison sentences in Czechoslovaki for having engaged in illegal religious activities. News agency reports state that sentencing took place last Wednesday but were made known by Czech dissidents on Monday. According to [words indistinct] condemned Father Frantisek Pometlo and Father Jiri Mazanec to 6- and 8-month prison terms. (?Twenty) years ago, Father Mazanec was condemned to 8 years' imprisonment. The two priests are accused of pulishing a theological publication and of having admitted young men to the Franciscan Order. Both the accused were arrested at the end of (?March), during a countrywide investigation of Franciscans. Many of those arrested were subsequently released.

HARSH WORDS OF TU SECRETARY FOR ILO

AU190710 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council: "Burning Issues Must Not Be Avoided; the 69th Session of the International Labor Confederation"; passages in uppercase letters published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE HIGHEST ILO BODY HAS ASSEMBLED FOR ITS 69TH DELIBERATIONS IN GENEVA, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF MORE THAN 1,750 DELEGATES OF GOVERNMENTS, TRADE UNIONS, AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS FROM MORE THAN 140 ILO MEMBER COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS SEVERAL DOZEN OBSERVERS FROM NONMEMBER COUNTRIES, THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS AGENCIES, AND A NUMBER OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

This truly representative assembly was expected to deal with the basic issues that are moving the world and that are the object of people's interest worldwide. Deplorably, this time -- as in preceding years -- the endeavor succeeded in shifting the key problems of war and peace, the problems of increasing unemployment, and other problems to the periphery of negotiations. The director general's report completely ignored the most basic problem -- the issue of war and peace -- even though the maintenance of world peace and the avoidance of nuclear catastrophe are the basic conditions not only for the possibility of fulfilling the ILO program, but of the ILO's existence in general.

The tendency to avoid these problems as "political" problems, which ought to be dealt with by other bodies and organizations, was also manifest in the conference committees.

It is as though, face to face with the acute danger of a world conflict, it were possible to indulge in jurisdictional disputes, and not in increasing the share to be contributed by every institution for averting this catastrophe.

Unemployment Increased Further

The year that has passed between the deliberations of the last and the present conference has changed nothing in the urgency of the unemployment issues in the capitalist countries.

But on these issues, most delegates confined themselves to mere statements, and spoke far less of what the ILO would do to eliminate these black spots on the face of our civilization in the 20th century.

We also cannot be satisfied with the way that the entire complex of important social questions was assessed, such as the social aspects of feverish armament, which yields profits to supranational monopolies but deepens the inflation trends and the poverty of millions of people.

The Necessary Democratization of The ILO's Structure

The socialist countries' memorandum, submitted at the beginning of the conference negotiations, revealed a number of shortcomings not only in the ILO's control mechanism, but also in its entire system of activities. It is becoming increasingly manifest that the ILO is ossified and in conflict with the demands of the times and developments.

This year's conference, too, has proved that endeavors to preserve the existing mechanism -- created mostly in the twenties -- and also certain absurb procedural courses are not merely a manifestation of some kind of nostalgia. They have deep political roots. They make it possible for the apparatus of the International Labor Bureau (which is, in fact, the ILO Secretariat) to have a kind of structure that does not correspond to the universal nature of the ILO, particularly as regards the current representation of the socialist and developing countries and their share in the membership dues paid. THE PETRIFIED MECHANISMS, WHICH GO BACK TO THE TIMES WHEN THE ORGANIZATION USED TO BE THE DOMAIN OF ECONOMICALLY DEVELOPED IMPERIALIST COUNTRIES, PROVIDE EXTENSIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEIR ABUSE FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES, FOR USURPING THE JURISDICTION OF A COURT TRIBUNAL, AND FOR PASSING JUDGMENT ON COUNTRIES THAT DO NOT SUIT SOMEBODY'S CLASS INTERESTS.

It is unnecessary to stress that a double-standard policy is used here, a policy of onesidedly assessing phenomena from the viewpoint of the bourgeois understanding of so-called human rights. That is why the ILO control mechanism is, for instance, not alarmed at the fate of 12 million unemployed in the United States or the 4.5 million British unemployed. The violation of the accord on implementing the employment policy by the British Government was discussed in the appropriate conference committee for a matter of several minutes -- with great generosity and "diplomatic behavior."

On the other hand, the same committee devoted many hours to recreating the psychosis of "concern" over the fate of a few "dissidents" in the socialist countries who, under conditions of full employment, had several years ago changed their place of work; attempts were made to use this fact against the interests of the socialist states' security. The case of each of these individuals is blown up to enormous dimensions, so as to create the impression with uninformed people that an opposition exists in the socialist countries.

All this is happening under conditions where the International Labor Bureau does not cease to stress that politics do not interest it -- although all that it is doing is being done with clearcut political goals and aims. We can prove this by a number of other facts, too.

Thus, the committee for implementing accords is scarely concerned with the situation in a country where thousands of working people have to submit to research into their "loyalty to the Constitution", and where participation in a peace march is reason enough for a ban on public employment as a postman, a railroadman, and even in the overwhelming majority of types of employment in hospitals and mortuary establishments.

The fate of our experts and their family members who had been abducted by the antigovernment National Union for the Total Independence of Angola group had left the ILO control apparatus completely calm. But it developed all the greater effort to impose on the socialist countries its own interpretation of the accord on trade union freedoms.

One could cite a whole number of similar examples of "objectivity" on the part of the existing mechanism, which claims to be "nonpolitical."

Are They Not Engaging in Politics?

The truth of the Leninist principle "If somebody is claiming not engage in politics, he is already engaged in it," has again been confirmed. That is also why the conference tribune was unhesitatingly placed at the disposal of the Australian prime minister, so that he could grossly abuse it to meddle in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

After many years, the PRC delegation again took part in the conference negotiations. Its attitudes were rather reserved, and one can agree with the characterization of its mission as an observer mission.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' DELEGATES STATED WITH REGRET THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT THE FIFTH EUROPEAN TRADE UNION REGIONAL CONFERENCE WITHIN THE PLANNED DEADLINES, EVEN THOUGH ITS AGENDA INCLUDES SUCH HIGHLY TOPICAL ISSUES AS THE TRADE UNIONS' SHARE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST AND THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THESE RELATIONS. This merely reaffirms that there exist forces that do not want understanding and cooperation, but a split and weakening in the trade union movement.

LENART AT BRATISLAVA ENERGY CONSERVATION FORUM

AU181633 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jul 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Handling Fuels and Energy More Economically; Comrade Jozef Lenart Attends Seminar of Slovak Party and Economic Personnel"]

[Text] Bratislava, 14 July (CTK) -- A seminar of party and economic personnel on the rational use of fuels and energy in industry, construction, transportation, agriculture, and the nonproduction sphere was held in Bratislava on Thursday. It was attended by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The purpose of the seminar was to assess how the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee on the result of the social survey of handling fuels, energy, and motor fuels and on the completion of state goal-oriented program No 02 -- the rationalization of consumption and utilization of fuels and energies -- is being fulfilled.

From the discussion it emerged that party agencies, the state administration, production management, and economic units and enterprises of the Slovak Socialist Republic realize the urgent need for better valorization [zhodnocovani] of fuels and energy and the importance of the tasks connected with fulfilling state goal-oriented program No 02, and are searching for ways to reduce further demands on energy in the individual sectors of the national economy.

Jozef Lenart took part in the discussion, too. He drew attention to the need for a rapid transition from extensive forms of conservation to intensive ones to be achieved through higher performance in all production, its restructuring, and production quality. Achieving effectiveness in the power sector is unthinkable without ensuring the overall effectiveness of the entire national economy, because it is illogical to waste energy through poor-quality production. Comrade Lenart further stressed that the most urgent task of the present is to markedly increase the number of first-class quality products, considerably accelerate the innovation cycle and structural changes in the direction of better valorization, more fully utilize production assets, perfect planning and management in the power economy as a whole, and, last but not least, improve the system of incentive measures oriented toward savings.

SEJM DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES, AMNESTY

Constitutional Changes

LD201633 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 July -- The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic were presented to the Sejm by Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki.

Consistently realized process of socialist renewal in overcoming the emerged difficulties and deformations must reach deeply to the roots and sources of this shortcomings, he said. It must also take account of a parallel improvement in structures, forms and methods of governing the state and changes in social consciousness.

The protest of the working class of August, 1980, against deformations of socialism, against its distortions has become an impulse for restoring people's rule, for reconstruction of correct inter-communal communication, for creating qualitively new relations between the society and authorities.

Making the society the subject, securing it real chances for co-deciding about the destiny of the country, also through creating institutional forms, with a simultaneous guarantee of realization of principal aims and directions of the socialist state became a principal directive also in the field of legal regulations.

The deputy presented the house with a draft of amendments in the Constitution concerning the following important political questions:

1. Constitutional definition of the role and position of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] movement.

2. Class character of the state by pointing to the working class as the leader of transformations, in alliance of workers and peasants.

3. Place and role of private farms.

4. Legal forms of ensuring state security from external and internal [words indistinct]

On the first question it should be reminded that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) was established as a result of social need and the desire for socialist renewal, rebirth, national agreement and a democratic improvement of People's Poland. PRON is a socio-political movement open to all citizens of the Polish People's Republic, who stand on the ground of the principles of Poland's constitution.

In its origins PRON "was inspired by the experience of the Civic Committees of National Rebirth, regional councils and the Provisional National Council and the evaulations made by the problem committees of the movement." It stressed the creative role of the PUWP and allied parties and the Christian and Catholic associations. These programme principles and aims won support of the society. Thus PRON has become a social fact of momentous political importance.

The proposed constitutional amendment gives expression to this fact in Article 1 point 1 by stating that PRON is "a platform of uniting society for the good of the Polish People's Republic, cooperation of political parties, organizations and associations -- irrespectively of their world outlooks -- in matters of functioning and strengthening the socialist state and its all-round development."

The constitutional entry will be a reflection of the evolution in social consciousness and new forms of activity resulting from it.

The second proposed amendment, that is Article 4 of the Constitution, cannot be separated from the remaining draft amendments. The principle of worker-peasant alliance and the leading role of the working class is an integral part of the principle of the sovereignty of the working people. The proposed wording of the 2nd point of Article 4 of the Constitution, while stressing this role of the working class, simultaneously becomes an important programme norm, requiring that workers' participation in running the affairs of the state, society and the economy, and in consolidating worker-peasant alliance, be expanded.

Thus also this draft amendment will reflect the social processes under way in Poland in accordance with directions of development of the state.

The third amendment concerns the privately-owned farms and the attitude to them: care, guarantees of permanence and assistance. The problem under discussion is commonly described as "peasants entry". The intentions of the socialist state concerning the above question have been clearly stated both by Article 15, point 2 as well as Article 17 of the present Constitution. These problems are also dealt with in Article 131 of the Civil Code introduced on 26 March 1982.

However, past experience, political practice which was not always correct, require that these guarantees be unambiguously defined and consolidated.

The thing here is stability for private family farms being -- as stated by the above mentioned Civil Code's Article 131 -- "an equal-righted component of the socio-economic system of People's Poland."

The amendment is meant to fix in social consciousness the invariability and permanence of the socialist state's attitude towards private family farms, and in this way to serve as a guarantee and protection.

The last proposed constitutional amendment strives to define legal forms of protecting state security from external and internal threat. The proposed solution envisages that each kind of threat could be counteracted in a legally defined way.

Alongside martial law, mentioned in point 2 of Article 33, the notion of a state of emergency being introduced, both of them being characterised in detail. [as received] Martial law may be introduced for defense reasons or because of an external threat to the state, while the state of emergency can be introduced in case of internal threat to the state or natural calamity. The necessity to introduce this distinction, and particularly the state of emergency, stems directly from Article 2 of the law of 25 January, 1982 on special legal regulation during martial law. The proposed distinction is fully logical and it also refers to solutions not alien to Polish legal system.

While presenting the draft amendment to Article 33 of the Constitution, it should be noted that, under point 3, the president of the Council of State acquires the power to declare -- in urgent cases -- the state of emergency.

This is because of the necessity to act promptly, especially in cases of natural calamities. Conditions, legal consequences, and procedure of introducing the state of war, martial law and state of emergency will be more precisely specified by Sejm laws.

During the most stormy social processes, the Polish Constitution proved to be the most suitable legal act, particularly in its programme range. It accurately defined the aims and forms of activities of the socialist state.

Protection of the stability of this top rank legal act must not make it indifferent to important social transformations. This is the reason of presenting the chamber with such proposals of necessary constitutional changes which correspond to the needs of the state's development and changes in social consciousness. This in turn allows and obliges myself to call, on behalf of the Legislation Committee, for adoption of this draft law including the changes to it made by this committee.

People's Councils Law

LD201653 Warsaw PAP in English 1520 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 July -- Sejm Deputy Zakrzewski said that the extraordinary committee got acquainted with a rich material of proposals and suggestions coming to the Sejm and also with opinions of a team of the Sejm advisers and the Socio-Economic Council and with opinions of experts appointed by the Sejm chancellery on the motion of the committee's presidium. Remarks presented by the Presidium of the PRON National Council were taken into account in the final state of work. The developed draft, seriously changed as compared to the original text but preserving its basic systemic principles, was later forwarded to and approved by the extraordinary committee on the draft law on people's councils and territorial self-government tabled by the Council of State. The bill was later entitled "On the System of People's Council and Territorial Self-Government".

The deputy went on to say that the change of the title was not accidental. It intends to stress the homogeneity of the people's councils as a representative structure set up to implement tasks of the organs of the state power in the town and countryside with their role as representative organs of the social self-government in the basic units of territorial division. The adopted title also demonstrates an integral connection of the self-government of residents in residential units with people's councils as organs of power and self-government, that is organs having the attributes of state power. This connection increases the efficiency of social influence on the implementation of public tasks as required by local needs and possibilities.

Referring to councillor's rights and duties, Deputy W. Zakrzewski said the draft law defines that as regards questions examined by the people's councils the councillor will take an independent stand in keeping with his own assessment of the importance and hierarchy of issues. This means that the councillor is not to be a simple transmitter of electoral postulates but an activist responsible for decisions made in the process of the council's work.

The powers of people's councils and their organs and their legal capability to independently make decisions are specified in numerous regulations of the bill. This independence cannot mean arbitrariness and anarchy. Therefore, it must be kept within the framework laid out by law. The law fully acknowledges this and provides full legal guarantees in the form of regulations on the supervision over people's councils and their organs. It is exclusively the Council of State that exercises supreme supervision over the people's councils. The draft law considerably consolidates the position of the presidium of a people's council.

Deputy W. Zakrzewski went on to say that the principle of independence of the councils in planning and finances was the starting point of the economy and financing it. In order to make the influence of the people's councils on the planning processes more real, the bill stipulates that the council receive alternative proposals so that it can choose by itself a variant that is to become a basis for shaping a draft plan. Besides, appropriate deadlines are reserved for the councils to enable them to analyse solutions tabled for consultation with society.

Passes Constitutional Changes

LD202211 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 20 July (PAP) -- After all the speakers have taken the floor, the Sejm proceeded to the second item of the agenda, that is to voting on the draft law on people's councils and territorial self-government in the [word indistinct] proposed by the Sejm extraordinary committee. The Sejm unanimously passed the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government.

A break was ordered in the Sejm debates at 6.00 p.m. until 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

21 Jul Agenda

LD210732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] At 0830 the Sejm resumed its plenary deliberations under the chairmanship of Deputy Speaker Piotr Stefanski. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are present in the hall.

The agenda of today's deliberations includes: the report of the Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and for Legislative Work on the government bill on special legal regulations during the social and economic crisis period and on amendments to certain laws. This report is just being delivered by Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec. Then there will be the presentation of and the deputies' debate on the government bill on the amnesty law and the speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, which is anticipated with great interest.

As I have already said, Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec is presenting the report of the Sejm commissions. He said that the proposed bill ought to be conducive to attaining the aims and asumptions of the national socio-economic plans, the full implementation of economic reform, the consolidation of public order and social discipline and respect for law. The draft law envisages both interim regulations, which are to be binding until 31 December 1985, and also permanent changes, which will consist of amending certain laws. Most of the means outlined in the bill are socio-economic, and only a few of them have been dictated by the need to protect public law and order, which is also necessary to correctly implement the decision to attain economic balance.

Amnesty Proposals

LD210851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Unidentified parliamentary correspondent's report]

[Text] Following the statement of Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec who, on behalf of the Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and for Legislative Work presented the bill on special legal regulations during the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and on amending certain laws, the house accepted the proposals submitted by the Sejm Presidium, which in agreement with the Council of Elders proposed that a joint discussion on the third and fourth point of the agenda be held.

In accordance with this, deputy rapporteur Marianna Staniewska rose to speak, presenting the report on the government bill on the amnesty law prepared by the Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and for Legislative Work.

Deputy Staniewska stated that the bill is designed, in particular, to create conditions for the emergence and definite breaking with the hitherto criminal activities by persons who breached the stringencies of martial law and who committed certain crimes on political grounds or in connection with strikes or a protest action or who committed crimes against the fundamental political interests of the state but who have not yet been caught and held responsible. The voluntary reporting to security forces or, if the persons in question are abroad, to Polish diplomatic representations or consular offices before 31 October of the current year, the revealing of the criminal activities which have been committed, and submitting a declaration that the person in question will give it up, remain the prerequisite for being eligible for the amnesty. In all these situations and retaining the said conditions, legal proceedings will not be instituted at all, and if they have already been started, they will be discontinued.

Following the statement of Deputy Mirianna Staniewska the deputies' debate on the bills presented by deputies-rapporteurs started. Representatives of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD deputies clubs rose to speak.

Deputies Debate

LD211043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Jerzy Tomaszewski report from the Sejm]

[Text] Good morning. The deputies' debate is now in progress on the drafts of two important legal acts: the bill on the special legal regulations covering the period needed for overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and on the amending of certain laws and the bill concerning amnesty.

Deputy Zbigniew Gertych, the first to speak in the deputies' debate, said that we have undertaken great efforts and put in a lot of work toward creating conditions making it possible to turn into a fact the prospect of lifting martial law, which has been received by the majority of the public with satisfaction. Apart from the regulations needed to make the implementation of economic reform more effective, the bill on the special legal regulations covering the period for overcoming the crisis takes into account the need to strengthen the state and to increase the efficiency and lawfulness of the functioning of its organs. The proposed solutions are interim. The amnesty, which in its essence is an abolition, makes it possible for a decisive majority of political prisoners to return to normal life, as well as all those who have been active in the underground and have now decided to leave it. The PZPR Sejm Deputies Club, said Deputy Zbigniew Gertych, will vote for the passing of the bills.

On behalf of the ZSL Sejm Deputies Club, Deputy Jerzy Szymanek then rose to speak. He said that the Sejm deliberations are devoted to adopting decisions aimed at closing an extremely difficult period for the state and for the nation. At the same time these decisions will open a new phase that will serve to attain full normalization and stabilization. Deputy Szymanek said that the ZSL Deputies Club will vote for the passing of the bills on the special legal regulations during the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and on amending certain laws together with the amendments submitted by the deputy rapporteur.

On behalf of the SD Sejm Deputies Club, Deputy Jan Fajecki rose to speak. He said: On behalf of the SD Deputies Club, I wish to support the appeal of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth to lift martial law in Poland. We regard the bill on the special legal regulations during the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis to be suitable for safeguarding the return of the homeland to the path of development. Our club will also be voting for the proposed bill on amnesty.

Next Session 28 Jul

LD201946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1845 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpt] At the end of today's Sejm deliberations, the information was released that the Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the next, 40th, session of the chamber on 28 July. The proposed agenda includes a government report on the principles of tax policy and (?reports) by Sejm commissions on bills concerning taxes. The closure of the spring term of the Sejm is also envisaged.

POREBSKI, GLOWCZYK ADDRESS WROCLAW YOUTH RALLY

Porebski Speech

LD201804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Speech by Tadeusz Porebski, member of PZPR Politburo, at youth rally in Wroclaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed colleagues, dear guests, participants in today's meeting: I have the honor -- on behalf of the authorities of the city and voivodship of Wroclaw -- of welcoming all those present here, participants of the rally of Polish youth.

I welcome, in hospitable Wroclaw, the following representatives of the party and the political allied parties, as well as of the government: Comrade Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member [applause]; Comrade Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee [applause]; Comrade Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Waldemar Swirgon, also secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; my colleague Jozef Kukulka, deputy chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL [applause]; colleague Kazimierz Kozub, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; colleague Alfred Beszterda, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the SD [applause]; Comrade Jozef Baryla, deputy minister of National Defense and head of the Main Political Board of the Polish Army [applause]; Andrzej Ornat, minister for youth affairs; and Jan Czapla, deputy minister of education and upbringing.

I welcome in Wroclaw the delegation of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol [applause], the delegation of the FDJ [applause], the delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Czechoslovakia [applause], and all other guests invited to your rally. [applause]

Wroclaw, which is acting as your cordial host, is the fourth largest city on the Polish map and numbers, at present, over 630,000 inhabitants. In the post-war history of Wroclaw, on more than one occasion, this city has been the host of national Polish meetings and events of national significance. I shall recall (?one) of them, which took place in 1948. The first of these was the exhibition of the regained territories, which took place in Wroclaw not by chance, in a city which -- it is estimated -- was 80 percent destroyed. The point was to remind citizens of our country, and guests from abroad, again by the example of Wroclaw, of the horrors of war. It was also a question of showing that in a relatively short space of time the Western lands were returning to life, thanks to the effort of Polish workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia.

A promise for economic development of the Western territories included in the exhibition mentioned has been fulfilled. It was from here, from Wroclaw, the same year that the call by intellectuals, gathered at the congress of peace for increasing the world battlefront for peace and disarmament, was heard. It was then, and it still remains a problem of fundamental significance for the existence of humanity.

Many outstanding intellectuals, among them Ilya Ehrenburg, Frederic Joliot-Curie and Pablo Picasso, took part in this congress. The merger congress of the youth organizations took place in Wroclaw 35 years ago. As a result the Union of Polish Youth [ZMP] was established, the union which took over the traditions of its predecessors. It largely contributed, by the activity of its members, to the reconstruction of our country and to the creation of the foundations of the socialist system in Poland.

Wroclaw, completely rebuilt, being the new city today, proves the diligence and determination of the Polish nation, its strong will of creation and work for the needs of today and for the future. Today no one can doubt that Wroclaw is a Polish city vibrant with life. With amazement and anxiety we hear the statements by some FRG politicians, who dream about Germany within the borders of 1937, who call for revision of our western frontiers. Poland, closely united with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, will be able to defend its territory, will be able to protect the efforts by the working people, which brought these territories back to life. Wroclaw is and will remain Polish for ever. [applause] The toil connected with the rebuilding of these territories has united the Polish community living in these lands. When at work the awareness of the need to extend all-round assistance during that period of time is still fruitful today. Friendliness, helpfulness and a creative anxiety characterize people living in lower Silesia and Wroclaw. [applause]

Esteemed, young comrades, allow me a certain digression. Our country is experiencing difficult times. We talk about a social and economic crisis which has been affecting us for the past few years. But we are already getting out of this crisis. The opponents of our system try to instill pessimism in us and they content that our plans to transform our country from an agricultural one into an agricultural-industrial one have failed. Or, in other words, that the concept of industrialization has failed. They contend that many other programs pronounced in 1944 in the PKWN [Polish National Liberation Committee] Manifesto have failed. This is an obvious lie. And once we realize our starting point after the war, even most critical people must admit that the progress achieved in the past years is meaningful. We are also being pervaded with the thesis about the lost generation, which you, the young participants in the rally, allegedly represent. Allow me to recall the words of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski: The thesis about the lost generation is entirely false. This is a thesis which [word indistinct] every escape and every idleness. A generation cannot be lost. All that can happen is that it gets lost in apathy, in a feeling of helplessness. But it may also produce zeal for the arranging of the country, living up to its needs and aspirations. End of quotation.

In the history of a state every generation has its creative part to play. Let an example of a well carried out mission, be provided by the generation of builders of the Western territories and Wroclaw. In the PPR the young generation always used to have, has, and will have to fulfill an essential role in the construction of the socialist system. [applause]

Glowczyk Address

LD202028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Speech by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member, at youth rally in Wroclaw -- live]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades: I thank the ZMS, the Polish Student Association, the Polish Scouting Union, the ZMN, and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZMP] for the invitation to the Wroclaw Polish youth rally. [applause]

On the days of the 35th anniversary of the unification of rhe Polish youth movement and the creation of the ZMP I convey to you, closest allies of the PZPR, warm greetings from the leadership of the party, from its First Secretary General Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. [applause]

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, instructed me this morning to tell you that he would be glad to take direct part in the Wroclaw rally, to meet personally with the veterans of the youth movement and their worthy successors. This is, however, not possible. You know that the Sejm proceedings currently in progress are of particular significance for the whole of society. I wish you, dear friends, perseverance and good work in the efforts aimed at national rebirth and at reconstructing the strength of the socialist fatherland.

Permit me also to address personally my comrades, friends, and contemporaries gathered here in such numbers today. I greet you, old guard. Welcome. ZMP members [applause] I greet the founders of ZMP, the comrades and colleagues from the Society of Workers Universities, from the ZMW, from the Union of Democratic Youth; I welcome the militant cadre of the Union of Young Fighters. [applause]

I ask you, do not stop in your march, the homeland still needs you. Young friends, take what is the best from the homeland and from us. Remember the historical truth of that which cannot be transferred to our times and which is not suitable for our times. Every generation is both a continuation and negation of the activity of its predecessors, and none fulfills its tasks completely, none realizes its plans completely. This is the way history is created, the history of socialist evolution and the history of the youth movement. But do not lose that which in the history of our youth movement, seems to be permanent and most valuable, that is the aspiration for ideological unity and unity in work in spite of organizational solutions and the many possible forms of cooperation. Cherish the unity of Polish youth like the apple in your eye, and draw conclusions from the difficult and hard experiences of the youth, workers, and trade union movements.

The presence of ZMP organizers and activists at today's meeting recalls the memory of youth to which fervor is attributed together with a tendency to leap over the stages of development and to simplify matters. The ZMP was the organization in which my generation placed its hopes to win the children of workers and peasants, all young Poles, to create the new socialist deal. The ZMP was the organization that struggled for social and cultural improvements for the whole younger generation of People's Poland, and especially for improvements for young people from workers and peasants families, from the countryside, and from small cities and towns.

Prospects have been opened for work, vocational training, secondary and higher education for the majority of youth who in prewar Poland had no prospects and no chance for development. Let me only recall that in the academic year 1935-36, 610 children from workers families were accepted for all types of studies out of the total 12,500 accepted, in other words some 5 percent. Children of enterprise owners, while collar workers, the professions and civil servants constituted at that time more than 70 percent of those accepted.

Esteemed gathering, today, too, we are living through difficult times. Conditions of everyday existence are onerous. The resolving of each of the great social problems is neither speedy nor easy. The tasks facing us are difficult, but we know that nobody will carry them out for us. Difficult times call for sweat on the brow and arms. ingenuity, initiative, stubbornness, and resistance to adversity.

Embarking on targets of socialist renewal, creating in practice realistic transformations and reforms in line with the program outlined 2 years ago by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and fighting against all kinds of social evil contain a great historic opportunity for the young generation of Poles of the eighties, a contemporary opportunity for the ZMP to help make history. These tasks are also marked out for you, young friends, by the examination themes of your patriotism. Love and respect for one's own nation should be combined with respect and friendship for other nations. This truth is being forcefully underlined by the ideals of socialist proletarian internationalism, the ideals based on the conviction of the joint interests of workers and all laboring men, irrespective of the country they live in or the name of the homeland they love and which is particularly dear to them.

Poland belongs to the socialist community of countries and nations. We made this choice 40 years ago, sealing it with Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, with jointly-shed blood for a free Warsaw and a free Krakow, for a free Polish Wroclaw and Szczecin, and for the final routing of Hitlerite fascism. We have made this choice once and for all. It serves Poland, its independence, and the security of its borders. This irrefutable truth is proved today when beyond the Elbe revanchist and revisionist slogans resound yet again. It is imporant in such a situation to have friends and secure borders with all neighbors. The common struggle to prevent the threat of nuclear war links us with the Soviet Union, the countries of the Warsaw Pact and the world communist movement, as does the common struggle for man's right to live in peace and for the survival of humanity. The Soviet Union and all states of the Warsaw Pact come forward consistently with proposals for a bilateral reduction of military, especially nuclear, weapons, a reduction that also takes into account both sides right to security.

Dear friends, there is not much exaggeration in the statement that the future of Poland is now being decided not only for the next years but for the coming decades too. In this situation a special role belongs precisely to you, members of the youth organizations It is you who can and must become, in the fullest sense of this word, the avant-garde of socialist transformations in our country. Nobody can take away from you this privilege and obligation. The future, by the nature of things, lies in the hands of the young.

The main problem is the protection of Poland from the threat of degradation; tomorrow it will be the raising of the economy to a higher social, industrial, and technological level. This will decide Poland's position in Europe and in the world for many years to come. The current situation we are not experiencing, the socialist renewal and the economic reform, are the chance of the young; the chance can be grasped, I am sure that it will, by the young members of the youth organizations who are ambitious, dynamic, who know the value of work -- as has already been said here today -- who are meticulous and at the same time innovative, bold, and capable of confronting difficulties. We cannot affort to (?squander) our creative potential or to waste initiatives or enthusiasm. We cannot afford barren discussions, nor to lose the battle with time, for every day and every hour count. The growth in social activeness cannot be treated as a one-off impulse but as the beginning of the great process of development in all fields of the economy, science, technology, and culture. Tomorrow begins today. Forward, Polish youth. [applause]

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES AGREEMENTS WITH WORKERS

LD210140 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 July -- In his interview for PAP, Poland's minister for labour, wages, and social welfare, Stanislaw Ciosek, spoke of the materialization of the agreements negotiated with the working class three years ago in Gdansk, Jastrzebie and Szczecin.

We are determined to observe the ideas included in those documents until the very last, though the solution of many matters, the economic ones in the first place, will have to be spread over a period of time, the minister said.

Many agreements were signed, outlays for wages and social welfare went up by hundreds of millions of zlotys, and working time was reduced as production growth was expected to balance the increased incomes. However, the latter was not the case. The agreements were bilateral obligations in nature. However, the economy was selected as the key platform for fight against [words indistinct] as its deterioration was known to trigger off more manifestation of discontent from the working class.

Full materialization of all agreements would mean price rises, shops short of goods, [word indistinct] of banknotes, destabilization of the plan for the years 1983-85, and a true defeat for the economic reform.

Many of the arrangements made in those agreements have already been put into effect. And it is a long list they make. Changes in the organization were put into operation, works were [words indistinct] In the economic reform, family and child bonuses were raised and made uniform, old-age and disability pensions were increased, decisions were made to speed up housing construction, and so on.

Also, a law on trade unions was introduced which is in tune with the formulations included in the Gdansk agreement.

The postulate concerning constitutional warrants to guarantee lasting foundations for private farming was taken into account. Arrangements relating to the press and publications and the [word indistinct] of the Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Performances are being materialized, and so are those concerning state-church relations. These are only selected instances of the arrangements which have been put into operation.

Making reference to the recent meeting between young PUWP activists and Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Olivia Hall in Gdansk, Minister Ciosek stressed that the authorities representing the Polish state are acting in tune with the essence of the agreement [word indistinct] question perceived as agreements with the working class.

PZPR ORGANS MEET; SITUATION APPRAISAL APPROVED

AU201245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 83 p 1

[PAP report: "Consultative Meetings in the Central Committee of the PZPR"]

[Text] Consultative meeting between the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee, members and candidate members of the Central Committee, and the Presidiums of the Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission, were held during the last few days under the chairmanship of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Representatives of the supreme authorities of the PZPR gave their full approval to the appraisal of the current social and political situation in the country, which was made by the PZPR Politburo during its 12 July session.

16,358 NEW TRADE UNIONS NOW REGISTERED

AU181521 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Jul 83 p 6

[PAP report: "16,358 Trade Unions Registered"]

[Text] According to the press spokesman for the Ministry of Justice, prior to 10 July voivodship courts throughout the country had received 16,968 applications to register plant trade union organizations. Courts examined 16,597 of these applications at the same time (constituting over 97 percent of the total) and registered 16,358 new trade unions. The courts rejected 138 applications and 100 were withdrawn for various reasons.

The greatest number of trade unions has been registered in the following voivodships: 1,250 in Katowice Voivodship, 668 in Warsaw, 605 in Opole, 599 in Szczecin, 571 in Olsztyn, 554 in Wroclaw, and 502 in Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

The voivodship court in Warsaw received seven applications to register trade union orgnaizations above the factory level. So far, three such organizations have been registered there.

PAP: 'MARTIAL LAW WILL PASS, POLAND WILL LAST'

LD202352 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 20 Jul 83

["Martial Law Will Pass, Poland Will Last" -- PAP headline; by PAP journalist Jadwiga Wiecek]

[Text] Warsaw 20 July — Martial law in Poland is becoming the past. Formally, it is the state authorities which make the decision to lift it. In practice, however, this is determined by the socio-political situation, by the attitude of citizens who create a platform of agreement and by the common sense of millions of Poles.

Martial law was not an end in itself. It was a necessity on which the recovery of civic and political equilibrium depended. It was necessary for overcoming the most difficult threshold of the crisis. During the past 19 months we were taking an examination in the difficult art of civic thinking, the most difficult examination in the post-war history of Poland.

Since the declaration of martial law, [words indistinct] connected with it were treated by the state authorities as temporary ones, dictated (?by) the utmost necessity, that is the protection of the achievements of many generations when not days but hours were bringing closer a national disaster.

The Martial Council of National Redemption will be dissolved when the rule of law reigns in the country, when conditions arise for normal functioning of the civil administration and representative bodies. As the internal situation becomes stable restrictions on freedoms in the public life will be eased or lifted -- this is what General Jaruzelski said on the first day of martial law in Poland.

We went through difficult years. Hard times rolled across the Polish land, leaving painful traces in the consciousness of the whole nation. The worst, however, is already behind us, though the road ahead of Poland is still not an easy one. It is impossible to get out of such a grave crisis at once.

Martial law is becoming the past...

This will happen not because of aggressive instructions from the White House, not as a result of coquetry of the West towards the "oppressed Polish nation", and not because of promises to ease U.S. sanctions against Poland. Not because of mercy of foreign dictate.

We have jointly won this great day: the nation and the authorities to the same extent.

What is behind us is a period of sharp political struggle, of ripening of new (?ideological) collapse of those which did not meet social needs. We are not starting life anew on an empty road of history. The political struggle will continue, though under changed conditions when faces of oppositionists became clear in the limelight of history. We learnt over the past year and a half how to perceive the adversary and appreciate the ally. We have many ideological achievements. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has been born.

It is worthwhile to fill the coming [word indistinct] with thinking about the need to join hands with one another as it was the case in the early months of Poland's reconstruction after World War II when we impressed the world with harmonious work. In this work the enemy is only he who wants to be one, as Prime Minister Jaruzelski had stated.

The report of the Political Bureau at the 7th PUWP CC plenum included this significant statement: Martial law will pass, Poland will last. What will remain is her problems which can be solved only through joint efforts, with mutual respect and tolerance. If the possibility to lift martial law in Poland is generally looked forward to with such a relief, it is mostly because both elements of this statement proved true: Martial law comes to an end. Poland will last.

SEJM DEPUTY ON SEJM'S IGNORANCE OF STATE MATTERS

AU191212 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16/17 Jul 83 p 2

[PAP report on meeting between journalists and Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibility, on 15 July in Warsaw: "Decisions of Importance for the Future"]

[Excerpt] Replying to one of the questions, Deputy Z. Czeszejko-Sochacki said that during the seventies, the Sejm had in most cases only had such information at its disposal as was made available to it by the government. Deputies had only been furnished with the assumptions of the socioeconomic plan and with the government's intentions in this sphere. Other more detailed documents did not get through to the Sejm. Neither did the Sejm receive honest and detailed information on the scale and extent of the state's debts. In this context, journalists asked the commission chairman whether the Sejm had asked the government for such information at any time, and why for example, did it "relieve" itself of the Supreme Chamber of Control which, had it been under Sejm control, would have systematically checked the government's activity and informed the deputies about it.

It was also asked whether it is true that only a small number of government members had full insight into material illustrating the size of Poland's debts. Our country's debts, Z. Czeszejko-Sochacki said, were known throughout the world: A range of specialist publications appeared on this subject. When we crossed the next dangerous barriers of debt, the Polish Government was informed of this by Western banks through diplomatic channels. However, the government kept the debts problem a close secret. The Sejm had no idea whatsoever that there was an amendment No 4 to the National Socioeconomic Plan, a so-called red file containing details of Polish debts. Only five government members had insight into this material.

Presently, the deputy said, the question of the country's balance of payments is being settled by means of legislation and is in the hands of the Sejm. This is a solution which will not permit the repetition of the above situation in the future. However, Z. Czeszejko-Sochacki avoided answering the question concerning what specific deeds the former premier and deputy premier are accused of. He said that the deputies must first acquaint themselves with the text of the adopted resolution.

It was also asked whether other former government members would be made to face constitutional responsibility. Deputy Z. Czeszejko-Sochacki explained that the State Council or a group of deputies can set into motion activity by the commission. However, a preliminary motion by deputies only concerns the abovementioned persons. This does not mean that our attention is limited solely to them, he said.

Constitutional responsibility, the deputy said, cannot and should not satisfy hasty expectations. The point of creating this legal formula was, above all, to take precautions against the future. Constitutional responsibility cannot and should not give satisfaction as a result of some sensation. The fact that former government members have been blamed is of enormous significance for the future.

PAWLOWSKA INTERVIEWS CYPRYNIAK ON PZPR MEMBERSHIP

AU200733 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16/17 Jul 83 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska interview with Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department: "The Party Is a Living Organism" -- Date and place not given]

[Text] [Pawlowska] The organizational body of the primary party organizations completed a toilsome and little effective task -- namely, a report on the party's numerical strength and composition as of 13 December 1982. Why is it that we are discussing this report as late as mid-July 1983? Is not this report a statistical operation?

[Cypryniak] Statistics mean more than meets the eye. I would call it an auxiliary political science. The data of the report produced an internal picture of the party and some astonishing indicators that induce us to view differently some phenomena and processes.

Let me add that a previous report, which was poorer in contents, gave us the data on the party's state as of 31 December 1978. Because of the computer techniques applied in this case for the first time, we can discuss the present report at this time.

[Pawlowska] What new questions were posed in your poll this time?

[Cypryniak] Our questions were designed to obtain a more detailed and fuller knowledge of the class and social composition of the party. For example, we not only examined the present social position of party members, but their most recent genealogy and social origins. We also reduced the question "others" to the very minimum because it obscured the picture in previous polls.

[Pawlowska] You said that the results of the poll are astonishing in some cases. Please give us an example.

[Cypryniak] You have often written that party ranks were reduced by over 28 percent after July 1980. However, if we take into account the accountability period -- that is, if we compare the end of 1978 with the end of 1982, this drop amounts to 19.5 percent.

In July 1980 the party numbered 3,149,768 members and candidates, -- the highest number in the party's history. This numerical strength was achieved through an extremely frenzied and artificial boosting of party ranks during the late seventies. Between 1976 and 1980 almost 1 million people were admitted into the party!

Compared with the period of a normal development -- with 1975 -- the party today numbers 7.3 percent fewer party members. The same applies to the comparison with 1972.

[Pawlowska] One could say that all these data are aimed at improving our well-being as party members....

[Cypryniak] If we were really interested in such well-being, we would have made these comparisons 2 years or 18 months ago when our political adversaries predicted that the party would disintegrate and when the mood of catastrophe was dominant in the party.

We are not interested in self-complacency. We merely want to soberly evaluate phenomena from the social rather than the statistical viewpoint.

[Pawlowska] All right, but is it possible to prove the thesis that the same people who had been recruited into the party by frenzied recruitment methods were responsible for the violent drop in party membership?

[Cypryniak] Yes, we can prove this. As of July 1980 some 43 percent of the 996,126 party members who had been admitted into the party after 1975 left the party for various reasons. This accounted for 51.7 percent of all those who left the party. We can go further: The forcible development of the party was directed toward workers and young people. I do not have to tell you that it was among workers and young people that we suffered the largest losses in party membership.

[Pawlowska] Any conclusions from this?

[Cypryniak] The primary conclusion is that efforts to expand party ranks in the necessary and conscious manner, which does not rely on any miracles, must not be made under the slogan of "growth." They must be a stable and natural process that does not depend on statistical aspirations but on the development of social awareness and on the party's force of attraction. We must also realize that candidate membership is just an initial state, albeit very important, in party life; that it is only in the primary party organization that a candidate does or does not develop his ties with the party and its ideology, life style, and organizational principles, and that he intensifies or loses the motives that brought him to the party. These conclusions apply to the very essence of the party's buildup.

[Pawlowska] As we know, the decrease in the party's membership was caused by various reasons occurring at various times; members surrendered their party cards or were removed from party records. Removals from party records continue on a scale that it is difficult to regard as normal. What are the reasons for this?

[Cypryniak] Surrendering a party card also results in removal from party records. In the second half of 1980, 97.6 percent of the removals from party records were made at the request of party members who wanted to leave the party. At present, 86.3 percent of removals from party records are being done by party organizations for failures to discharge statutory duties. During the entire period in question removals from party records have accounted for just over 4 percent of the general drop in party ranks.

Why are there so many removals from party records? Our department examined this phenomenon in 380 party organizations in 12 voivodships and discovered that over three-quarters of the present removals take many months, which means that primary party organizations do not make rash decisions and that they try to establish contacts not only with passive comrades, but with those who have changed their jobs without transferring their party membership. Primary party organizations continue to review the reasons for these omissions and to have talks with the comrades in question. For example, we now have a new category of party members: women on long-term leaves of absence to take care of children's education. Their ties with the party are now weaker, but this does not mean that they will be so forever.

We can say in general that the total sum of removals from party records -- expulsions, and natural attrition -- has amounted to 5,000-6,000 people a month in the past 20 years. This figure is now much larger because of removals from party records, however, this trend is distinctly decreasing. I think that the primary party organizations will be able to deal with the "backlogs" in question by this coming fall.

[Pawlowska] Let us leave the attrition of party membership alone...

[Cypryniak] All right. As of last March we have been admitting over 1,000 candidates into the party each month. This is not a large figure, especially in view of the fact that 98,000 party organizations have the statutory powers to admit candidates into the party. Still, I do not think that admitting one candidate into a party organization in a single year can be regarded as artificially pushing the party's growth. Let us view the situation as it is. People between 25 and 29 -- that is, young but not the youngest people -- are predominant among new candidates.

Together with the Institute for Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, our department screened 1,406 candidates admitted into the party during the martial law period. This screening reaffirmed the theory that previous contacts with party organizations and members are the strongest motivation for joining the party. This means that the party's image that we party members create in the awareness of nonparty people through our conduct is a very important factor. Please take into account the fact that martial law created a shock, that the entire world reaction triggered a ferocious hue and cry, and that the underground actions did have their effect on one's imagination, no matter how sporadic they were .... No wonder that more or less every fifth person of those screened spoke of the disapproval and even conflicts that his decision created among his colleagues, friends, and even close relatives.

I would not like to be suspected of pathos, but the present applications to join the party are very much like the decisions to choose careers in the first postwar years. They are very much alike except that the young people in those days were much more mature and had more experience than their present peers and were therefore much more fit to cope with their milieus. This is why I was all the more astonished that over 80 percent of our candidates confessed that they made their decisions to join the party completely independently -- without their party comrades having anything to do with it. We can understand the reasons for this modesty, although it is difficult to accept it without any reservations .... We did not inquire what percentage of these candidates have party members among their relatives because, unfortunately, the poll did not include this question. This means that these candidates' decisions to join the party were inspired by the attractiveness of our ideas and programs, by their regard for the activities of the party organizations to which they applied, and by the attitudes of the comrades with whom they had various dealings.

[Pawlowska] We have discussed those who left the party and those who are joining it. What about those who are party members? What is the share of workers in our party?

[Cypryniak] Let me again call history to my aid. It was only in 1950 that workers had an absolute majority in the party. They were also the largest group in 1950-58 and 1978-80. The first period should be compared with that of the PZPR's predecessors -- primarily the Polish Workers Party. The 6-year plan period was a period of large-scale industrialization and stormy development of the numerical strength of the workers class, which has never been surpassed again. We have already discussed the most recent period during which the party's growth was forcibly promoted. The present share of workers in the party (just below 40 percent) is lower than their share among the working people (43.2 percent). The positive fact that 55.4 percent of party members hail from workers families and 32.8 percent from peasant families changes nothing regarding the actual share of workers and peasants in the party. For the sake of truth and not self-complacency, let us add that 52.8 percent of the party intelligentsia hail from worker families and 27 percent of this intelligentsia hail from peasant families.

If you asked me about the party's weakest spot I would say that it is the share of workers in it, not its numerical strength, its "aging," and the feeble admissions into it. I will anticipate your questions about conclusions from this state of affairs. I will not look for excuses in the true fact that we have no research into the state of consciousness of the workers class. There is no doubt that we have to look for the reasons of the present state of affairs in the party and not in the class.

There is no other way than -- in line with the ninth party congress' decision -- to continue to bring the party more closely to the workers class and to make workers the true masters of the party to an ever increasing extent. We have forged ahead in this regard, but not sufficiently in terms of time. It goes without saying that before August the party, which statistically had many more workers than now, was actually less worker in character than now, which the workers class made obvious to the party in a dramatic way.

[Pawlowska] You have mentioned the aging of the party. We know the reason for this: attrition, the weakness of party work among young people, and the assault of anti-socialist propaganda against the young generation. What are the results of this?

[Cypryniak] The average age of party members increased from 40.3 to 43.8 years between 1978 and 1982, which means that it is disproportionately high with regard to our people's age structure, although our people are aging.

The party membership of the age group up to 30 dropped by 12 percent, which is the highest drop. However, we do not always realize that the party membership of the 30-year-olds increased at the highest rate -- 5 percent. Peasants are the oldest party members because, on the average, they are 3.3 years older than other party members. Comrades age 29 and less account for merely 11 percent of party membership. This is the lowest share in the PZPR's entire history. It may interest you that women comrades are, on the average, 2.8 years younger than the men in the party and that the share of the youngest women (up to 29) in the party amounts to 14.4 percent.

Without exaggerating the significance of conferences, I think that the recent Gdansk meeting of young party members can have a certain effect on a section of our young generation, which is close to the party, because this meeting gave proof of the strength of these 11 percent and allowed that young party segment to speak with a fuller voice about its matters and those of its generation, of the party, and of the country.

[Pawlowska] A final, general question, which is probably the most difficult one. On 31 December 1982 we numbered 2.327,349 members. Is this many or few?

[Cypryniak] This is really a difficult question. Let us view this issue in a different way. This figure means that 9 percent of adult Poles are in the party. Some 11.6 percent of them are professionally active and 14.5 percent are employed by the national economy. I do not think that these indicators should give rise to concern.

Things are worse when we break down this picture into individual groups, sections, and communities. Some 12.3 percent of all workers, merely 3.7 percent of all peasants, and as much as 31.1 percent of all the intelligentsia belong to the party. Large disproportions assert themselves among workers' communities. Some 12.5 percent of industrial workers, 15.4 percent of farm and forestry workers, merely 7.8 percent of construction workers, and just 6.7 percent of communal workers are party members. For example, 43.6 percent of journalists and only 17.3 percent of physicians are party members. Each of these indicators should be analyzed separately, which could be a very interesting task for our party scientific base.

Another comparison: In the GDR 17 percent, in Czechoslovakia 13.6 percent, in Bulgaria 12.6 percent, and in Hungary 10 percent of the adults are party members. Our indicator of 11.6 percent of party members among professionally active people equals that of the USSR, which makes it easier for us to make evaluations.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that no party problem can be viewed statistically or statically. The party is a living, changeable, and developing organism which is subject to many various social and political conditions. It suffers at times from some indisposition, but it is capable of regenerating its strength, as no doubt the example of our party amply illustrates.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON STATE TRIBUNAL'S ROLE, FUNCTION

AU201240 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Constitutional Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] The hopes people attach to the State Tribunal often lead to radical views. The source of the false opinions is quite simply a faulty idea about the role of the Tribunal.

So what is the State Tribunal and what is it not? What can it do and what can it not do?

Above all, it has the power to make persons occupying the highest state positions face constitutional responsibility, in other words members of the State Council and the government, the chairmen of the Supreme Chamber of Control and the Polish National Bank, as well as heads of central offices (such as the chairmen of the Main Statistical Office and of Polish TV)

Constitutional responsibility covers deeds which are not crimes but with which a person has clearly violated the Constitution or another law in connection with his duties while occupying a high post. This is, therefore, strictly private responsibility for activity or misdemeanors against the Constitution, whether deliberate or not. It is worth pointing out that a state official may also face criminal responsibility and stand before the State Tribunal if the deeds causing the official to face constitutional responsibility are also crimes and if it is considered purposeful to deal with both aspects together.

Three types of punishment are prescribed for proven violation of the Constitution or another law: the loss of the right to be elected to the Sejm or to the people's councils, a ban on holding leadership positions or performing particularly responsible functions in state bodies and social organizations, and the loss of some or all orders, insignia, and honorary titles. The Tribunal may impose one of these punishments, two of them, or all of them.

A correct interpretation of the function and tasks of the State Tribunal in accordance with the law leads to the conclusion that -- as far as the past is concerned -- the Tribunal's role will be limited to settling the scores of the seventies. For an eventual trial by the State Tribunal -- which can only be decided by the Sejm during a plenary session after the Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibility has presented its report -- will fully reveal what deeds have been committed that are against the Constitution and other laws, establish the circumstances that lead to the deeds, and authoritatively state that the law has been broken by naming the offenders.

Such a statement by the State Tribunal will no doubt possess historic and sociomoral value, and will be in a certain sense a satisfaction of society's feeling of justice. However, such a statement alone cannot inflict punishment due to the centuries-old principle on which our entire legal system is based: lex retro non agit.

As far as the present and future are concerned, one cannot overestimate the role of the Tribunal. It possesses a huge preventive value. The Tribunal's very existence must encourage every member of government to examine his own undertakings and must help make every decision and deed be in accordance with the law. The Tribunal will somewhat automatically lead to the permanent establishment of law and order in this sphere. Thanks to the fact that it has been set up by the Sejm, can make independent decisions, and is limited in its actions only by laws, the State Tribunal is an institutional guarantee that the functioning of the authorities will be free of distortions.

And finally, in encouraging the development of democratic norms, expressing the binding nature of the law on all citizens, and determining the constitutional responsibility of persons appointed to the highest posts, the State Tribunal is really serving the one supreme aim: the strengthening of the state.

JOINT ROMANIAN-MOZAMBIQUE DECLARATION ISSUED

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["Joint Romanian-Mozambican Declaration" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Maputo, AGERPRES 20/7/1983 -- This document, released in Bucharest today, synthetizes the results of the official visit of friendship Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, paid to Mozambique over July 18-20 at the invitation of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the official talks they conducted, the declaration shows, the two leaders informed each other of the concerns of their parties and countries for economic and social development, examined the current stage of the Romanian-Mozambican relations and their development prospects, and exchanged opinions on the current international situation. In connection with the current stage of the bilateral relations, the two presidents showed that the results scored in economic, technical and scientific cooperation were a major contribution to the expansion of the fraternal links between the Romanian and Mozambican peoples, to the strengthening of the joint fight for peace and development on the road of socialism.

As for the relations between the RCP and the Frelino party, Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Machel welcomed the progress made so far and reiterated their resolve to expand links, contacts and collaboration, envisaging exchanges of visits, information and materials concerning the ideological, political, socioeconomic and cultural activities of the two parties.

During their talks, the presidents of Romania and Mozambique paid special attention to the development of bilateral economic relations, which they considered as a decisive factor of intensifying and deepening the relations of collaboration between the two countries and peoples. Taking account of the broad possibilities of expanding those relations, the two presidents are convinced that the understandings reached during the visit will give a new and powerful impetus to the increase of commercial exchanges and the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, particularly in geology, the extractive industry, coal, oil shales, metallurgy, the light industry agriculture, building materials, transport and other sectors of mutual interest. The two presidents agreed that the economic bodies in the two countries should work firmly, making use of all existing possibilities, to increase the volume of Romanian-Mozambican commercial exchanges and diversify them, on the basis of agreements on reciprocal goods deliveries, on a compensation basis included.

During the visit a cooperation agreement was signed between the Romanian Communist Party and the Frelimo party, as well as a protocol on the two parties' cooperation over 1984-1985 and a long-term programme for the development of technical-economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The document expressed deep concern of the presidents of Romania and Mozambique over the serious tension in interstate relations, mentioning that in the face of like developments, which endanger international peace and security, they consider that resolute and urgent measures should be taken to put an end to international tension, halt the course towards confrontation and war, resume and consolidate the policy of detente, respect for national independence, peace and collaboration among nations.

The two presidents show that in the current epoch the consolidation of national independence is a prerequisite for economic and social progress, for international economic development and collaboration on equal and equitable bases, for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy.

An important part in the joint declaration refers to the conclusions of the two leaders' in-depth analysis of the situation in Africa. Being highly appreciative of the assertion of the will of the peoples and states on that continent to live in complete freedom, to consolidate their political and economic independence and deepen the political and economic cooperation among them, they also expressed concern over the shows of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and interference in the domestic affairs of the independent and sovereign African states, over the attempts to prevent the development of the process of completely liberating the continent, the economic and social progress of the African states.

Reasserting the Romanian people's militant solidarity with and support to the Mozambican people and to the other front-line African states in the achievement of their national independence, Nicolae Ceausescu firmly blamed the recent military acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique and other states in the area.

The two heads of state vigorously condemned the racist policy pursued by the authorities in Pretoria and demanded that an undelayed end should be put to the policy of apartheid, to the acts of oppression and discrimination against the majority population in South Africa.

The presidents of Romania and Mozambique highlighted the imperative need to ensure Namibia's undelayed access to independence, as well as the Namibian people's right to self-reliantly choose its future development path, according to its legitimate aspirations and interests. Reiterated were the two countries' militant solidarity with and full support to the Namibian people's just fight under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] its sole legitimate representative. In that context, the two sides expressed their concern over Namibia's access to independence being linked to other questions. The two presidents also highlighted the need for maximal efforts on the part of the international community so that efficient measures should be taken, with the participation of the UN, to rapidly grant Namibia's independence on the basis of the Security Council's Resolution 435.

The two presidents expressed concern over the maintenance of armed conflicts among African states. They declared for a political settlement of African issues through direct negotiations, for the creation of a climate of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation among those countries.

The two presidents were appreciative of the results of the OAU 19th session held at the level of African heads of state and government and considered it an important contribution to consolidating the solidarity and unity of action of those states in the attainment of their fundamental targets.

The presidents of Romania and Mozambique call attention on the particularly serious tension in Europe, which turned into a huge nuclear and conventional arsenal. They emphasized the need to halt the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, reduce and scrap the ones in place, remove all nuclear weapons from the continent and insisted on the necessity that everything should be done for Europe to become a continent of peace, security and productive cooperation.

The two heads of state welcome the agreement reached at the Madrid conference, which paves the road to the calling in 1984 of a conference on measures of confidence-building and disarmament, to the development of the process of peace, security, detente and collaboration in Europe. The two presidents showed that any progress to be made in Europe along this line would bear positively on world peace, security and stability.

Expressing deep cencern over the serious tension and complex situation in the Middle East, they reiterated their countries' stances in favor of a global settlement and the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own, on the ensurance of the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area. Considering that the Palestinian question was the key to the settlement of the Middle East conflict, the sides re-asserted their full solidarity with the just fight waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of its legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- and stressed the need for PLO participation in all negotiations aimed at a political settlement of the conflict in the area.

Noting that Israel's military acts in Lebanon created further complications with particularly serious consequences on peace in the area and in the world, the two presidents consider it necessary that most firm action should be taken for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the ensurance of the peace, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and for the creation of conditions to favor a reconciliation of all national forces in that country.

Both sides expressed their concern over the presence of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean. Romania and Mozambique support the legitimate aspirations of the peoples in the area for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons, in keeping with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations Organization.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samora Moises Machel express their deep concern over the unparallelled scope of the arms race considering that the cardinal problem of the international life at present is the fight for the cessation of the arms race, for the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, so that the outburst of a nuclear war would be prevented, a war which would jeopardize the very existence of mankind.

The two presidents consider that the eradication of underdevelopment, the gradual bridging of the gaps between the rich and poor countries in point of development level and the building of a new world economic order, are prerequisites for the peoples' peace and security, for mankind's future.

In this respect of decisive importance are the broad promotion of world economic collaboration by solving the situation in World trade, giving up protectionist measures and ensuring the marketing of raw materials at prices lucrative for producers and equitable for consumers, the covenanting of special programmes to assist the developing countries in agriculture, industry, transport and other fields of activity, the ensurance of a substantial transfer of modern technology to those countries, on advantageous terms and the support granted to them in training national personnel, the encouragement of the development of economic collaboration among the developing countries concommitantly with the substantial increase of the funds alloted to assist them.

At the same time, resolute measures are needed to solve the problem of the developing countries' debt, just as the convenanting of practical modalities to reduce and stabilize interest at reasonable levels and ensure those countries' access to international credits on preferential terms.

The two highlight the need for an undelayed beginning and proceeding, on the basis of a constructive political will, of global negotiations at the UN with the participation of all states, their vested interests being considered.

They highlight the decisive role of the national efforts in making progress on the road of developing the economies of the developing countries, as well as the need for those countries to be granted more substantial aid by the developed countries.

The two heads of state highlight the special importance of expanding the economic cooperation among the developing countries on a regional and international plane, with a view to strengthening their solidarity and unity of action.

In that framework, President Samora Moises Machel informed President Nicolae Ceausescu of the importance of the activities of the conference on coordinating the development of the states in southern Africa within the efforts made for establishing a new international economic order, reducing and liquidating their economic dependence on South Africa in particular.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samora Moises Machel consider that the United Nations Organization is the most appropriate forum for multilateral negotiations, for a political settlement of all international issues, of conflicts and states of tension among states.

The two presidents consider that the active and fully equal participation should be ensured of all the states of the world, irrespective of size, system or potential, in the resolution of problems of general interest. More particularly, the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and the non-aligned states should play an ever more important role in debating and solving all problems which face mankind.

At the same time, the two presidents highlight the importance of the non-aligned movement in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, for peace, security and national independence, for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament and the building of a new international economic order.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel decided that the consultations, cooperation and mutual assistance between their countries at the United Nations, in other international bodies, in the "Group of 77" and the non-aligned movement should be intensified and expanded in view of democratic and just settlement of the problems of the contemporary world, of promoting international peace, security and collaboration.

The Joint Romanian-Mozambican Declaration was signed by the party and state leaders of Romania and Mozambique. Nicolae Ceausescu, the document shows, invited Samora Moises Machel to pay an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure.

CEAUSESCU TOAST AT HARARE DINNER 14 JUL

AU181332 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 14 July Harare dinner given in his honor by Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana]

[Text] Comrade Canaan Banana and Comrade Janet Banana, Comrade Robert Mugabe and Comrade Sally Mugabe, comrades and friends: I want to express our satisfaction with once again meeting you on the hospitable soil of the young Republic of Zimbabwe and to convey, on this occasion, friendly greetings to you and the diligent and enthusiastic Zimbabwean people, together with a warm message of solidarity and best wishes for progress, prosperity, and peace on our own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people.

We want to express thanks for the warm reception given us and for the friendly feelings with which we were welcomed by the Harare residents. We view this as an expression of the feelings of friendship, esteem, and regard mutually harbored by the peoples of our two countries.

This is our first visit to your country since you won independence. It is an expression of the positive relations between our parties and peoples established ever since the years of the long and heroic struggle for national liberation waged by the Zimbabwean people and it demonstrates our joint desire to act -- under the new conditions created in the wake of your state's gaining independence -- to strengthen Romanian-Zimbabwean friendship, cooperation, and solidarity even more.

The RCP and Socialist Romania have always actively supported the struggle for national liberation and against imperialism and colonialism and the struggle of peoples who rose to win independence. Within this framework, the Romanian people have actively supported the struggle for liberation of the Zimbabwean people and hailed the proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe which marked an important moment in completely eliminating colonial domination and in ensuring the country's independence and sovereignty, thus opening up the road to building a new social system. The Zimbabwean people's victory also clearly demonstrates that the epoch of colonial domination is drawing to a close, that the peoples are forcefully asserting their desire to live freely, independently, and in peace. Life clearly demonstrates that nothing can stop people winning independence when they are acting unitedly and when they are determined to put a halt to domination!

We sincerely rejoice in the fact that this visit will make it possible for us to become directly acquainted with the efforts and achievements of the Zimbabwean people on their socioeconomic development road and in their work of building a new system -- the socialist system. As friends and comrades-in-arms, we wholeheartedly wish the Zimbabwean people increasingly greater victories in their socioeconomic development and on the road of progress and well-being! Dear comrades and friends, we are sure that under the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] the Zimbabwean people will be able to successfully resolve the complex problems raised by the building of the new system and a free and independent state.

From our own experience we know that the elimination of past vestiges and the building of a new system require sustained efforts and unity among all forces and all people in the struggle for progress, development along the road of socialism, and well-being and happiness. On the basis of both our own experience and the development of the international situation, we can state that the road of peoples to eliminate underdevelopment and to achieve a dignified and free life can be ensured only in the socialist system and only under conditions in which the people fully own their riches, master their destiny, and shape their life according to their desire, without any outside interference!

Romania is for nuclear-free zones in Europe and other parts of the world and acts in this respect to turn the Balkans into an area without nuclear weapons, without foreign military bases, and to turn it into an area of cooperation and good-neighborliness.

Esteemed comrades, resorting too easily to military means to resolve the various problems has complicated and constantly continues to complicate the international situation. Proceeding from this, Romania firmly advocates that all disputes between countries be solved through negotiations alone. No matter how long negotiations may be, they are incomparably better than the slightest military conflict. Resolving problems by negotiations is the only alternative and the only road today that will ensure conditions forthe peoples' independent socioeconomic development.

In this spirit, Romania has supported and continues to support the struggle waged by the Palestinian people to ensure their right to self-determination, including their right to their own independent state. We advocate a comprehensive solution in the Middle East that will stop the conflict that has been going on for a long time, and that will ensure a lasting and just peace, so that all peoples in the Middle East may enjoy the right to independence and integrity and so that they may cooperate under conditions of good-neighborliness. For this purpose, we advocate the convening of an international conference with the participation of all states concerned, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In the spirit of the traditional policy of supporting the peoples' struggle for independence, we are in full solidarity with the struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization to ensure Namibia's full independence in conformity with UN resolutions. At the same time we very firmly advocate the elimination of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. We believe that it is necessary for South Africa to stop any kind of actions against the Republic of Zimbabwe and against other independent countries in that area.

As is known, the OAU has played an important role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. At this point it is very important for it to strengthen its solidarity and unity even more and to act in the direction of developing cooperation with a view to achieving socioeconomic development -- a basic condition for strengthening the independence of the African people and, in fact, of all peoples in the developing countries.

As a result of the world economic crisis, the situation of the developing countries has worsened even more; the gaps between the rich and poor countries have widened and negotiations up to now -- including the recent UNCTAD session in Belgrade -- have not yielded the results expected by the developing countries.

This makes it necessary to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries so that they are able to conduct negotiations with the developed countries on an equal footing and so as to cooperate more actively toward socioeconomic development. The complex problems of the present-day world require the participation, on an equal footing, of all peoples and primarily of the small- and medium-sized countries and of the developing and nonaligned countries in resolving those problems.

It is also necessary to strengthen the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in the democratic solution of international problems in the interests of all peoples and of their independent development. Romania acts to strengthen relations with all countries, irrespective of social system.

Both our own experience and the current international situation strongly testify to the need to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of peoples struggling for their independent socioeconomic development.

Undoubtedly there are still a number of difficulties to be overcome in economic development in the international arena; however, the unity and solidarity of peoples and of all anti-imperialist forces are a guarantee for surmounting those difficulties and a guarantee for the triumph of the struggle for independence, a new life, and socialism!

For this purpose we want to strengthen and develop cooperation and solidarity between our parties and peoples. During the talks we began today, we jointly agreed with Comrade Mugabe that the specialists and ministers in our delegations should work out tangible ways and means to achieve broad cooperation in various fields of common interest.

We also want to expand scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and to intensify contacts and cooperation between our parties, between the representatives of parliaments and governments, and between mass and civic organizations in the two countries. The achievement of broad cooperation between our parties and peoples is fully in keeping with the interests of both peoples, progress, and well-being -- and, at the same time, in keeping with the cause of cooperation, progress, and peace in the world.

Comrade Banana, Comrade Mugabe, comrades and friends, the international situation is particularly complex and serious as a result of the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, the maintenance and aggravation of certain conflicts and the emergence of new ones, the policy of the use or threat of force, and the consolidating and redividing of spheres of influence. All this has led to an extreme tension in the international arena and has increased the danger of war, thus threatening the freedom, independence, security, and peace of nations throughout the world.

Opposed to this policy, the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism is forcefully developing, as is their struggle for independence, cooperation, detente, security, and peace. One can state that in the confrontation between those two tendencies, victory will be won by the forces advocating a new policy, unity, and strengthened solidarity among all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and among all peoples everywhere. We can state that there is no force in the world to stop peoples putting a permanent halt to imperialist and colonialist domination and to the policy of war in order to ensure peace.

In the current international situation the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- security peace, and defending peoples' lives constitute the basic problem of our time. The peoples demand more and more determinedly that the nuclear arms race and any kind of arms race should be stopped, that nuclear weapons should be destroyed, and that a balance of forces should be achieved not by increasing weapons, but by reducing them to the lowest possible level.

Romania, together with the European peoples, acts to stop the deployment in Europe of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and to achieve the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place. We believe that the time has come to understand that one should renounce the use of nuclear weapons for military purposes, that they should be reduced gradually until they are completely eliminated, and that nuclear energy should be used only for peaceful purposes.

We believe that conditions exist to conclude the Madrid meeting this summer by convening a conference on trust and disarmament and by strengthening security and cooperation in order to achieve a united Europe of peace and cooperation, without any nuclear weapons.

In interstate relations our country firmly advocates the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage and respect for each people's right to build the social system they desire without any outside interference.

I want to express the conviction that the visit and talks we have begun will open up new prospects for fruitful cooperation between our parties and peoples for cooperation in the international arena and in the struggle against war and for peace and the peoples' right to life, existence, and independent socioeconomic development.

Please let us toast the prosperity, happiness, and well-being of the friendly Zimbabwe people!

The further strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and ZANU and between our countries and peoples!

The good health of Comrade President Banana and Comrade Janet Banana!

The good health of Comrade Mugabe and of Comrade Sally Mugabe!

Peace and cooperation throughout the world!

The good health of all of you! (applause)

CYPRIOT DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 21 JUL

AU210826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0757 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/7/1983 -- On July 20 in the evening, Khristodhoulos Veniamin, minister of the interior and of defence of the Republic of Cyprus, arrived in Bucharest at the head of a military delegation for an official visit to Romania.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by generals and senior officers.

SUNDIC SEES REAGAN FOCUS ON MIDEAST, C. AMERICA

LD202106 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] In our foreign political commentary we deal with U.S. policy toward Europe, the Middle East and Central America. Despite the successes achieved in Madrid, our commentator Milika Sundic stresses, Washington has no intention at this point in time of changing anything whatsoever in its policy toward Europe and this leaves the problems of the Middle East and Central America in the forefront.

[Sundic] At the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms, the Soviet Union proposed a few days ago that the number of nuclear missiles with multiple warheads be restricted to 1,200 on each side. In its first reaction to the Soviet proposal, the White House stated that the Soviet initiative represents a step in the right direction. On the basis of such American reaction, and bearing in mind the Soviet-American deal in Madrid, optimistic forecasts have been heard around the world about Soviet-American relations gradually returning to smooth waters.

It was only the Soviet Union that was restrained, and this is not unusual, in view of Moscow's experience so far with Reagan's administration. However, this restraint barely lasted a few days. The Soviet delegate at the talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms stated that the United States has replied negatively to the proposal that the number of nuclear missiles with multiple warheads be restricted to 1,200 each. This means, in practical terms, that the White House has gone back on its earlier assessment about the Soviet initiative representing a step in the positive direction. Judging by everything, the United States is not interested at this point in time in more radical changes in relations with the Soviet Union. The impression is that the success in Madrid, that is, the Soviet-American agreement on the text of the CSCE document, is not considered sufficient incentive for negotiations in Geneva on Euromissiles and the limitation of strategic nuclear arms.

The U.S. intention -- and this is felt mostly by the American allies in Europe -- is to realize the plan on installing Pershing and Cruise missiles, even at the price of complete stagnation at the Geneva talks. Washington is in a hurry because the White House is arriving at the conclusion that the American allies in Europe, despite general solidarity, are (?opposing) even more the deployment of new missiles in Europe. There are still at least two more reasons on account of which the United States is trying to keep relations with the Soviet Union frozen and not concerning itself too much with European problems. These reasons are the Middle East and Central America. In both cases, President Reagan is trying to carry out his plans as soon as possible. If the news proves to be true that the Jordanian King, Husayn, is ready to join the so-called peace plan for the Middle East, this will be yet another point in favor of the American President in his endeavors to have the Palestinians leave the negotiating game on their own destiny.

The rebellion inside Fatah and 'Arafat's conflict with Syria have come just in time for President Reagan, apart from anything else also because, following the latest development of the situation in the Middle East, there are even fewer possibilities for the Soviet Union to play a more notable role in that part of the world.

As regards Central America and the involvement of Henry Kissinger as head of the bipartisan commission that will deal with the situation in that part of the world in the days and months to come, the situation is more complicated than it appears at first glance. And not only more complicated, but also more dangerous. In this case, as in the former one, the White House has worked out a plan. However, this plan is least of all diplomatic and increasingly military, and the U.S. Congress, despite Reagan's commitment, is increasingly shrinking from it. And this is precisely the reason, and perhaps the most important one at this point in time, why President Reagan does not want to concern himself too much with Europe right now except for the plan on the deployment of Pershing and Cruise missiles. Moscow knows this full well and is therefore not choosey in its worlds in exposing Reagan and his policy, primarily to its own public.

SERBIAN LC REVENUE, EXPENDITURE DATA

AU182010 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatina 15 Jul 83 p 6

[Lj. Z. report]

[Summary] Last year, the revenue of the LC of Serbia was 1,984,270,000 dinars, 9.7 percent more than the previous year. This was the sum of the membership fees of the 95 percent of LC members who regularly pay an average monthly fee of 178.50 dinars.

Expenditures were as follows: 787,321,000 dinars, or 39.6 percent, for the activities of the communal committees in Serbia without the provinces, 405,588,000 dinars, or 20.4 percent, for those in Vojvodina, and 116,277,000, or 5.9 percent, for those in Kosovo; 109,282,000 dinars, or 5.5 percent, for the LC intercommunal conferences; and 100,286,000, or 5.1 percent, for the Belgrade city committee.

The activities of the provincial committee of the LC of Vojvodina cost 113,020,000 dinars, or 5.7 percent, of Kosovo, 61,740,000 dinars, or 3.1 percent, of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, 231,274,000 dinars, or 11.7 percent, and 59,529,000 dinars, or 3 percent, for the LCY Central Committee.

A total of 867,316,000 dinars were expended on personal incomes of all officials and workers in the LC organs and organizations. Their number was 2,621, including 569 officials [funkcioner], and their average monthly income, 13,407 dinars. The average monthly income of 38 officials in the Central Committee was 35,545 dinars, and of 180 workers in work communities, 17,260 dinars.

Last year, 29,798,000 dinars were expended on the Ninth Congress of the LC of Serbia. By April of this year, the membership fee rates were reduced twice, in keeping with economic stabilization.